AUSTRALASIAN CERATOPOGONIDAE (DIPTERA, NEMATOCERA).

PART IX. THE GENUS MACRUROHELEA.

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(Five Text-figures.)

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Synopsis.

The genus Macrurohelea, previously known only from South America, has recently been found in Australia. A new species, M. commoni, is described.

Genus Macrurohelea Ingram & Macfie.

Ingram, A., & Macfie, J. W. S., 1931. "Ceratopogonidae" in "Diptera of Patagonia and South Chile", Part II, fascicle I. (British Museum, Natural History): 203.

Generic Characters.

Wing with costa extending at least two-thirds of wing length, with two very distinct radial cells, the second much longer than the first, median fork distinctly petiolate; surface of wing with microtrichia but macrotrichia absent; anal angle pronounced, approximately rectangular. Eyes rather widely separated; antennal segments not elongated other than 11–15 which do not exceed 2–4 times their width. Thorax without tubercles or humeral pits. Legs with no segment swollen or armed; claws equal, not elongated. Abdomen of female with tenth segment long and cylindrical and bent forward (this character is unique to the genus); lamellae well developed. The genus belongs to the tribe Stilobezziini of Wirth (1952) and would fall in the Stilobezzia group of Lee (1948).

MACRUROHELEA COMMONI, n. sp.

Types: Holotype \circ and 6 \circ paratypes in SPHTM except for two paratypes, one each in CSIRO and USNM.

Type Locality: All of the type series from Clyde Mountain, New South Wales (2,400 feet), taken in light trap, 21.ix.1960, I. F. B. Common and M. Upton.

Description (Female).

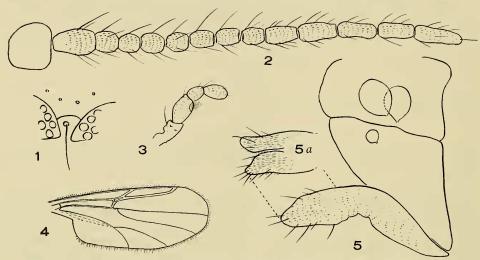
Head: Eyes rather widely separated (Text-fig. 1); antennae (Text-fig. 2) with segment 3 a little more than twice as long as 4, segments 4-10 barrel-shaped, tending to become slightly vasiform in the more distal segments, 11-15 together slightly shorter than 3-10 together. Mouth parts short, less than half height of head; palpi with third segment only slightly enlarged, bearing a shallow sensory pit distally (Text-fig. 3).

Thorax: In the mounted specimens this appears to be uniformly brown with pale halteres. Legs brown, without markings, unmodified except for bilobed fourth tarsal segments, and fifth twice as long as fourth; although the fifth segments are narrowed basally they are not obviously swollen distally; claws simple. Wings as illustrated (Text-fig. 4).

Abdomen: Uniformly brown with tenth segment elongated and bent forward (Text-fig. 5); lamellae pronounced, about equal in length to tenth segment and usually bent at an angle to the tenth segment, away from the body. Two subequal and subspherical spermathecae with only rudimentary ducts; a third small spermatheca is present in the holotype (Text-fig. 5) but absent in the paratypes.

Measurements: (from holotype): Wing length 1·4 mm. Antennae, segments 3–19, 252 μ , 11–15, 228 μ . Segments of palp: 2, 30 μ ; 3, 36 μ ; 4, 21 μ ; 5, 30 μ . Hind leg: femur, 456 μ ; tibia, 468 μ ; tarsal segments 1–5 respectively, 180 μ , 84 μ , 48 μ , 30 μ , 60 μ , claw 36 μ . Spermathecae: 36 × 36 μ , 36 × 30 μ , 12 × 12 μ .

Differentiation from other species: Of the two known species of Macrurohelea from the south of South America M. thoracica I. & M. is distinctly larger and lighter in colour than M. commoni. The new species is closest to M. caudata I. & M, but differs in the absence of the intercalary fork and of well-developed ducts on the spermathecae. In



Text-figures 1-5. 1, Interorbital space. 2, Antenna. 3, Palp. 4, Wing. 5, Apex of abdomen including spermathecae. 5a, Lamellae in ventral view. All \times 425 except wing, \times 30.

addition its lamellae are longer, almost equal in length to the tenth segment instead of about one-third that segment and the fourth tarsal segments are bilobed instead of obliquely truncated.

References.

Lee, D. J., 1948.—Australasian Ceratopogonidae (Diptera, Nematocera). Part I. Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 72: 313.

Wirth, W. W., 1952.—The Heleidae of California. Univ. of Calif. Pub. in Entom., Vol. 9, No. 2: 95.